

NORTH CAROLINA

N.C. Agriculture

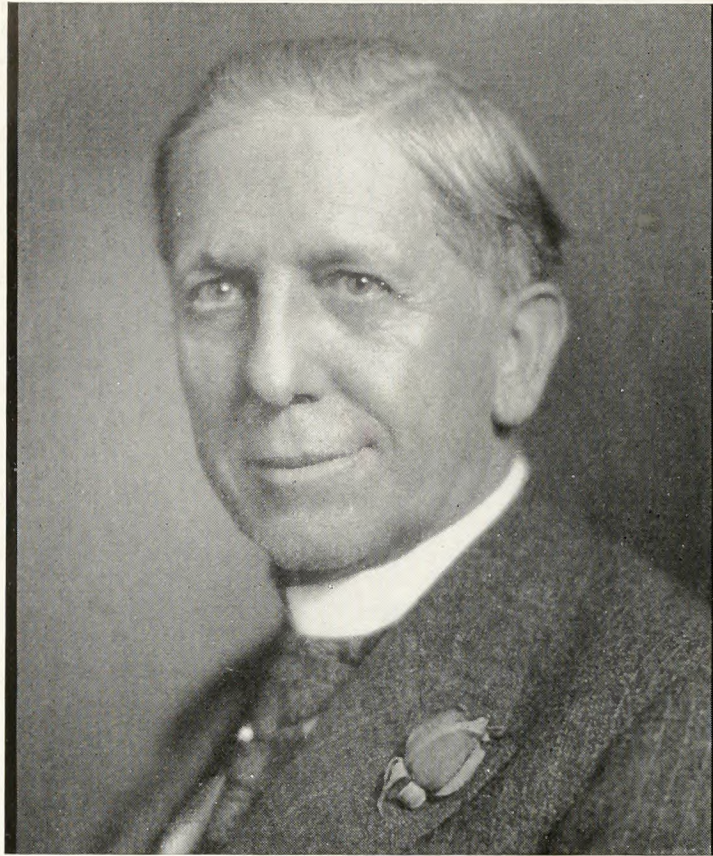
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Opportunities



AGRICULTURAL



Hon. CLYDE R. HOEY
Governor

"We are pleased to inform you that here in North Carolina are to be found some of the country's leading agricultural opportunities for cash crop and truck farmers, horticulturists, pure bred seed growers, beef, dairy cattle, sheep, and swine producers, timber growers, and poultry farmers."

OFFICIAL INFORMATION FREE

Literature descriptive of the outstanding scenic attractions, points of historical significance, hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation, is available upon request.

Send for any of the following publications, which will be furnished without charge:

NORTH CAROLINA—VARIETY VACATIONLAND
OUTDOORS IN NORTH CAROLINA
GOLFING IN NORTH CAROLINA (BY O. B. KEELER)

Requests for further information should be addressed to

R. BRUCE ETHERIDGE, Director

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

RALEIGH, N. C.



NORTH CAROLINA

A State of Varied Resources and Opportunities

No state in the union is more favorably situated with respect to climatic conditions, or better suited by variety and extent of natural resources to maintain a large and prosperous population, than is North Carolina.

The history of North Carolina's march of progress to its present position as an agricultural and industrial leader in the South, if recounted from the human experience angle, would be a story of individual development of existing opportunities. These individual efforts, whether made by a native or by a person from some other commonwealth, have had the benefits provided by state and local governments possessing a high sense of public service and responsibility.

A survey of the physical resources necessary for agricultural greatness is sufficient to prove beyond any doubt that this is still the state where opportunity exists. The hearty welcome North Carolina is prepared to give a select group of agricultural settlers is based upon the sure knowledge that crop farming, truck farming, and the raising of fruits, berries, livestock, and poultry can be made profitable to the settlers, together with the fact that such a desirable condition would mean an enrichment of the agricultural life of the state.

The identical factors—climate, scenery, and recreational opportunities—which make North Carolina a favored vacation land for many thousands of tourists, operate to attract new and permanent residents to this commonwealth, where on splendid ocean beaches, wide coastal plain, the rolling piedmont, and in the mightiest mountain ranges in eastern America, a person can work to earn a comfortable living and at the same time enjoy varied opportunities for rest and relaxation.

Public health and education in the rural districts of North Carolina are of major concern to state and county governments. In both public services to its citizens everywhere, the state is achieving a most enviable record.

Therefore, to the homeseeker who comes to North Carolina to engage in agriculture as a vocation or as a hobby, the executive office of the state and all the people wish to welcome you and bid you godspeed on your venture among us.

Cyril R. Hoey

Governor of North Carolina



AGRICULTURAL



Agricultural Extension Service Photo
Governor Hoey and Young Tar Heel Farmers

If your hobby is the soil and you desire to work in it for profit, or for a comfortable living, North Carolina presents for your consideration many fair prospects. This is the land of agricultural opportunities—a land of new beginnings, where hopes for abundant harvests, frustrated in other sections of the country less favorably situated, come to rich fruition.

Nature has indeed smiled upon the Old North State, providing her with varied soils, long growing seasons, abundant rainfall, and other requirements most favorable to the profitable pursuit of agriculture.

One of the symbols of the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is a cornucopia, or "horn of plenty." Pouring forth are fruits and vegetables of all kinds, representing the wide variety of agricultural products raised here. Translated in terms of products from the



Farming Becomes a Science in North Carolina—Strip Farming and Crop Rotation

Agricultural Extension Service Photo

OPPORTUNITIES

farms, the rich resources of the land are limited to no one section of the state, and have permanent value which, although varying from year to year, rank among the highest in the entire nation.

In the most recent Census of Agriculture, North Carolina ranked fifth in the value of all farm crops, third in gross income, and third in cash income.

Agriculture in North Carolina has taken a new lease on life, emerging from the year 1933 upon a sounder basis than ever in the history of the state. In addition to the production of cash crops, such as tobacco, cotton, corn, and peanuts, the farmers of the state have come to realize that diversification to an almost unlimited degree is possible, and are reaping new and richer harvests from their lands.



Agricultural Extension Service Photo
Modern Farm Home



The COASTAL PLAIN

The Coastal Plain of North Carolina contains nearly fifteen million acres, or comprises approximately one-half of the land area of the state.

Soils are generally clay, silt, and sand, with the far-famed Black Lands found in the eastern counties of this region. The climate is influenced by the ocean and the proximity to the gulf stream. Growing seasons between killing frosts are much longer than those found inland.

CROPS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN

Soils and the climate are ideal for the production of truck crops. The season follows closely upon that of Florida, and is some weeks in advance of the tidewater regions of Virginia and Maryland, states nearest the largest consuming market to which North Carolina sells.

Carloads and often solid trainloads of produce are shipped from this region to Northern markets: strawberries, cucumbers, onions, lettuce, asparagus, egg plant, radishes, spinach, sugar corn, cabbage, beets, beans, English peas, peppers, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes tomatoes, cauliflower, huckleberries, Scuppernon grapes, cantaloupes, watermelons, and other money-making small crops.

The Coastal Plain region of North Carolina is especially suited to the production of pecans. It has been demonstrated that a few well cared for trees in this section will pay the taxes on an average farm.

Fruit and berry culture, and the commercial production of bulbs and flowers offer other splendid agricultural opportunities in this section of the state.

Staple field crops include tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts, soybeans, grains, clover, vetches, and many kinds of grasses.

Of particular interest to persons desiring to settle in North Carolina's Coastal Plain is the fact that the long growing season in the warmer parts makes possible the growing of two or more crops on the same land in a single year. This can be done where an early-maturing truck crop is followed by a later one, or where an early field crop is followed by one that will mature before the first killing frost of the fall. The farmer desiring to locate in this section will find available many acres of improved and unimproved lands, which may be bought at relatively reasonable prices.

There are also great opportunities in the Coastal Plain for beef cattle and sheep production. Forage and hay crops grow well and produce enormous amounts of roughage per acre. Swine production for market is a profitable venture, due to ease of growing corn and the nearness to eastern markets. Farmers of this section sold 500 cars containing 40,000 fat hogs through 14 small cooperative marketing organizations set up in 1937. They received \$800,000 for these animals and reports show that 200,000 head of hogs in all were sold from the section in 1937.



Agricultural Extension Service Photo
Pickle Makings—Onions and Dill



Bright Leaf Tobacco



Agricultural Extension Service Photo
Acres in Snap Beans



Blackland Soy Beans



Carrots—a Profitable Eastern Carolina Crop

Agricultural Extension Service Photos



Weighing Swine

Agricultural Extension Service Photos



Flower Propagation



Sweet Potatoes



Peanuts—A Major Crop

Agricultural Extension Service Photos

The **PIEDMONT REGION**



Grain Harvesting in the Piedmont

Agricultural Extension Service Photos

The Piedmont Plateau embraces about one-third of the landed area of North Carolina, and extends westward from the Coastal Plain to the Blue Ridge Mountains. The region is rolling for the most part, and is well watered by numerous springs and streams.

The climate here is a mean between that of the coastal and mountain regions. Soils are generally of the clay and loam types. Conditions are excellent for farming where steps are taken to prevent erosion, to which the soils of this region are susceptible.

Containing by far the greater proportion of the industrial cities and towns of the state, the Piedmont Plat-



The Day's Picking—Cotton

eau affords a large home market for the consumption of many of the agricultural products grown here. In fact, the local demands for fruits, vegetables, and other farm produce are in excess of the local production.

PIEDMONT PLATEAU CROPS

The chief agricultural products of the Piedmont are grain, including wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat; fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton. Apples grow in abundance here as in the higher regions, while in some sections peaches thrive.

Along the upper edge of the Coastal Plain where it merges into the Piedmont, and usually considered a part of this latter region, is the Sandhill Country. The light sandy loam soils are "quick" and when provided with humus through the plowing in of legumes, are highly productive. Two of the most profitable crops of this region are peaches and cultivated dewberries, both being shipped from the Sandhills in enormous quantities each year.

The Piedmont Plateau is preeminently the grain growing district of North Carolina, but permits the farmer to branch out in many localities to grow cotton or tobacco, both of which find local markets in North Carolina's cotton mills and tobacco factories.

Good pastures can be readily had anywhere in the Piedmont. Lespedeza, alfalfa, red and crimson clovers, vetches, cow peas, and soybeans are the chief pasture and forage crops, which grow in abundance throughout this region.

This is also the dairy section of North Carolina. Here are located the largest milk plants and creameries, and the fine breeding herds of pure bred cattle. Though still not fully developed, the industry placed some \$35,000,000 into the pockets of producers in 1937.



Excellent Pasturage for Livestock

Agricultural Extension Service Photos
Storing Winter Forage



The MOUNTAIN REGION

The fame of western North Carolina as the East's foremost summer recreation land has spread all over the country. What is not generally known outside the state, however, is that this is also a splendid agricultural region. While not so extensive as the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont, the Mountain region produces large quantities of agricultural products of superior quality.

The soils of the intermountain plateau are highly productive, and in the mountain ranges are well watered valleys and coves of wonderful fertility. The wealth of flora—trees, shrubs, and grasses—covering the slopes and even the peaks of these mountains, is proof of the richness and depth of soils here. The summers are mild and winters invigorating, but not severe.

MOUNTAIN CROPS

A variety of crops thrive in the mountains of North Carolina. Abundant harvests of corn, wheat, tobacco, and vegetables of many kinds are realized by the farmers, who sell largely to local markets. Irish potatoes and cabbage are especially suited to the region, yielding crops that compare in quality with the finest grown in the country.

As a fruit producing region, the mountains of western North Carolina excel. The same conditions which clothed this region with its original forests produce large, productive and long-lived fruit trees. Apples from the orchards which dot the sunny slopes demand premier prices for their size and quality in markets throughout the East and middle-West. Pears, plums, cherries, quinces, and grapes are other fruits profitably grown in this region.

The thermal belts of the North Carolina mountains are veritable garden spots. Tomatoes, burley tobacco, fruits, and vegetables planted in these areas produce bumper crops for home consumption and marketing.

Beef cattle are raised in large quantities in the mountains. The Extension Service of N. C. State College and the Tennessee Valley Authority have begun a new program of farm management and crop rotation for the 15 mountain counties of western North Carolina.

The excellent natural pastures of the mountains make this region especially suited to dairy farming. Local markets are rapidly expanding as cheese factories and other industries utilizing dairy farm products have already gained a foothold in this region.

Diversified AGRICULTURE

Some indication of the outstanding opportunities for diversified crop production in North Carolina may be gained from the following list, with values based upon the estimated yield by the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service, November 1, 1937.

CROP	VALUE
Wheat.....	\$ 5,907,600
Oats.....	2,749,400
Barley.....	134,640
Rye.....	444,600
Buckwheat.....	43,160
Peanuts.....	9,056,250
Soybeans.....	2,028,000
Cowpeas.....	658,800
Potatoes.....	6,568,800
Sweet Potatoes.....	5,712,000
Apples.....	2,703,000
Peaches.....	2,976,000

CROP	VALUE
Pears.....	\$ 224,800
Grapes.....	486,000
Pecans.....	199,600
Sorghum.....	756,000
Hay (tame).....	11,940,000
Hay (alfalfa).....	247,000

Crops reported above do not include home gardens and commercial truck crops for market: snap beans, cabbage, cantaloupes, cucumbers, lettuce, green peas, tomatoes, watermelons, lima beans, beets, carrots, peppers, and strawberries.

From the summary given, the prospective settler in North Carolina may be quick to sense the numerous opportunities for specializing in the production of certain crops, which are easily grown in the state, and which have not been raised in quantities sufficient to glut the markets.



Mountain Corn Harvest and Grain Planting

N. C. Department of Agriculture Photos

Green Cabbage

Irish Potatoes

Apples



Opportunities for

HORTICULTURE

by

M. E. Gardner, Head of Department of Horticulture, N. C. State College

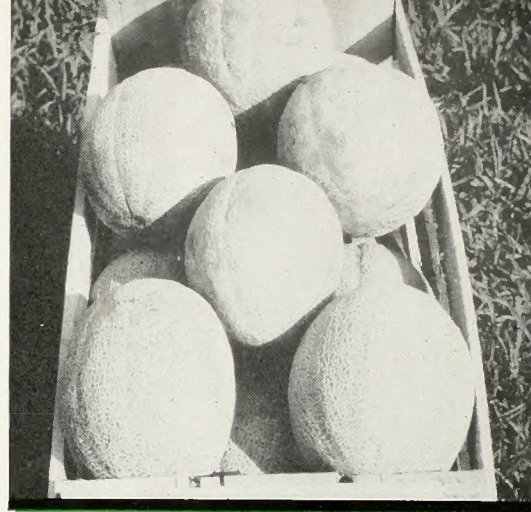
The natural advantages for the production of horticultural crops in North Carolina are almost unlimited, as the State extends from the surf of the Atlantic Ocean to the highest peaks east of the Mississippi River. Due to this complex topography, varying climate and numerous soil types, a wide variety of horticultural crops may be grown. Since production of horticultural crops is dependent upon favorable sites, soils and climate, it is doubtful whether any state in the United States, with a single exception, can offer any greater opportunities.

North Carolina is located close to the large consuming markets in the east. This favorable location, together with good highways and fast rail transportation, is of tremendous importance when marketing perishable products.

The State occupies a favorable place in marketing sequence with such crops as peaches, strawberries, early Irish potatoes and truck crops, as these crops are ready for market after the earlier southern states and before shipments become heavy in states farther north.

Crop reports and conservative estimates place the annual value of horticultural crops between \$42,000,000 and \$45,000,000. These amounts do not include home gardens and orchards, nurseries, canneries and various processing plants. Only tobacco and cotton exceed the income of horticultural crops in the state.

Aside from the fields already developed and those now being developed, there is need for manufacturing plants for the utilization of processed products of the industry.



N. C. Department of Agriculture Photo
Cantaloupes



Agricultural Extension Service Photo
Pecans

Packing Apples for Shipment

Agricultural Extension Service Photos



Basketing Strawberries



Tomatoes



Grapes



N. C. Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Extension Service Photos
English Peas



Watermelons



Raspberries



Agricultural Extension Service Photo
Iceberg Lettuce



Agricultural Extension Service Photo

Dewberries



Gathering Peaches

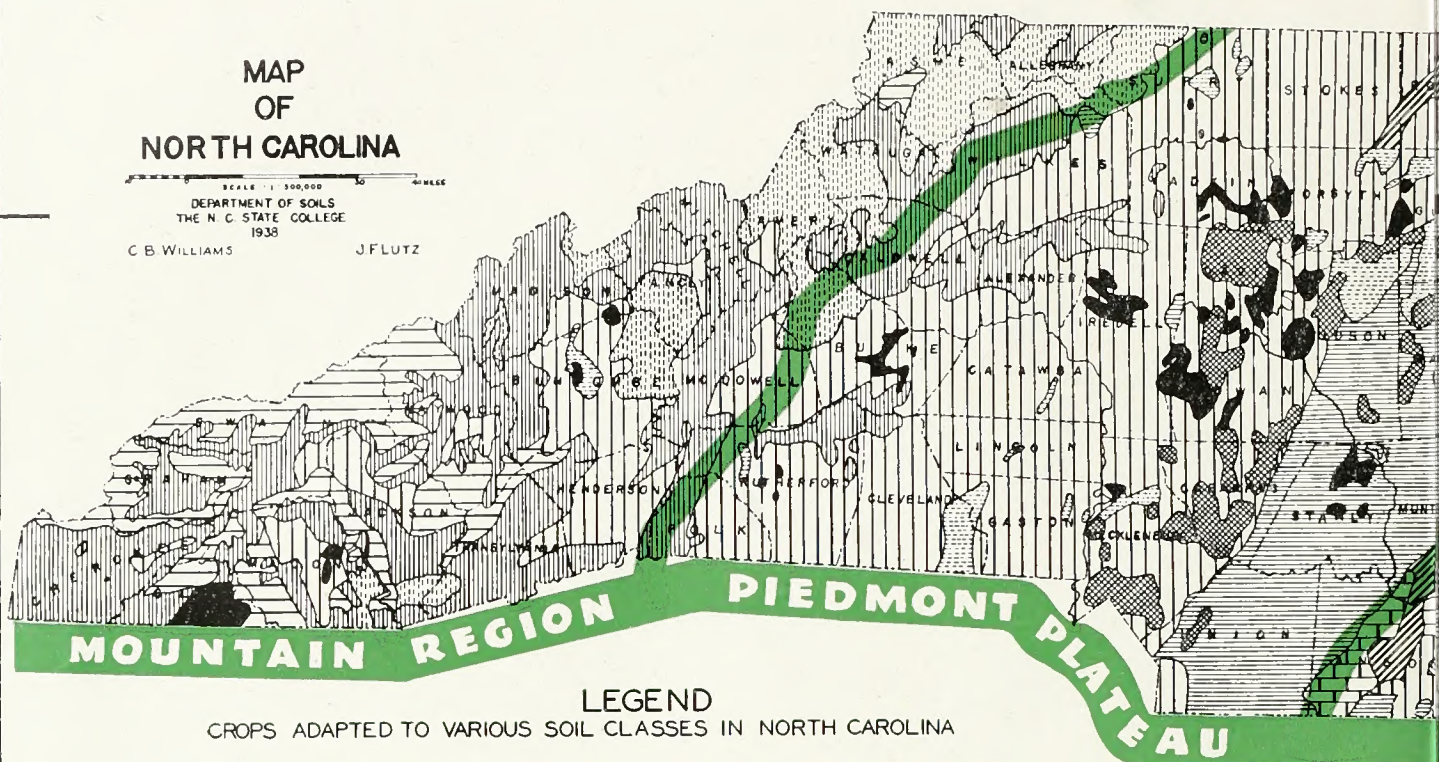
MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE 1:500,000

DEPARTMENT OF SOILS
THE N. C. STATE COLLEGE
1938

C. B. WILLIAMS

J. FLUTZ



LEGEND

CROPS ADAPTED TO VARIOUS SOIL CLASSES IN NORTH CAROLINA



1

- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—APPLES, BUCKWHEAT, BUNCH GRAPES, GRASSES, IRISH POTATOES, AND VEGETABLES.
(B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—ALFALFA, CORN, CRIMSON CLOVER, LESPEDEZA, OATS, PEACHES, RED CLOVER, AND SOYBEANS.



6

- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—ALFALFA, BARLEY, COTTON (IN LOWER PIEDMONT), CRIMSON CLOVER, CORN, GRASSES, LESPEDEZA, OATS, PEACHES, RED CLOVER, RYE, VEGETABLES, VETCH, AND WHEAT.
(B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—APPLES, BLACKBERRIES, BUNCH GRAPES, COWPEAS, DEWBERRIES, IRISH POTATOES, SOYBEANS, AND STRAWBERRIES.



2

- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—APPLES, BUCKWHEAT, BUNCH GRAPES, BURLEY TOBACCO, CORN, CRIMSON CLOVER, FLOWERING BULBS (ON CONGAREE), GRASSES, IRISH POTATOES, OATS, RYE, VEGETABLES, AND WHEAT.
(B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—ALFALFA, BLACKBERRIES, CANTALOUPE, COWPEAS, DEWBERRIES, LESPEDEZA, PEACHES, RED CLOVER, SOYBEANS, AND WATERMELONS.



7

- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—ALFALFA, BUNCH GRAPES, CRIMSON CLOVER, GRASSES, LESPEDEZA, OATS, RED CLOVER, RYE, VEGETABLES, VETCH, AND WHEAT.
(B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—CORN, COTTON (IN LOWER PIEDMONT), COWPEAS, SOYBEANS, AND STRAWBERRIES.



3

- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—ALFALFA, APPLES, BARLEY, COTTON (IN LOWER PIEDMONT), COWPEAS, GRASSES, LESPEDEZA, PEACHES, RYE, SOYBEANS, TOBACCO, VEGETABLES, AND WHEAT.
(B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—BLACKBERRIES, CANTALOUPE, CORN, CRIMSON CLOVER, DEWBERRIES, IRISH POTATOES, OATS, RED CLOVER, STRAWBERRIES, SWEET POTATOES, AND WATERMELONS.



8

- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—APPLES, COWPEAS, CRIMSON CLOVER, GRASSES, LESPEDEZA, OATS, PEACHES, RED CLOVER, RYE, VEGETABLES, AND WHEAT.
(B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—ALFALFA, BUNCH GRAPES, CANTALOUPE, CORN, COTTON, SOYBEANS, STRAWBERRIES, AND TOBACCO.



4

NOT SUITED FOR GROWING CROPS.



9

- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—BLACKBERRIES, CANTALOUPE, COTTON (IN LOWER PIEDMONT), COWPEAS, DEWBERRIES, LESPEDEZA, OATS, PEACHES, RYE, TOBACCO, VEGETABLES, VETCH, AND WATERMELONS.
(B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—APPLES, BUNCH GRAPES, CORN, CRIMSON CLOVER, AND SOYBEANS.



5

- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—BLACKBERRIES, BUNCH GRAPES, CANTALOUPE, COTTON, COWPEAS, DEWBERRIES, PEACHES, RYE, SWEET POTATOES, TOBACCO, VEGETABLES, AND WATERMELONS.
(B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—APPLES, CORN, IRISH POTATOES, LESPEDEZA, OATS, SOYBEANS, STRAWBERRIES, AND VELVET BEANS.



10

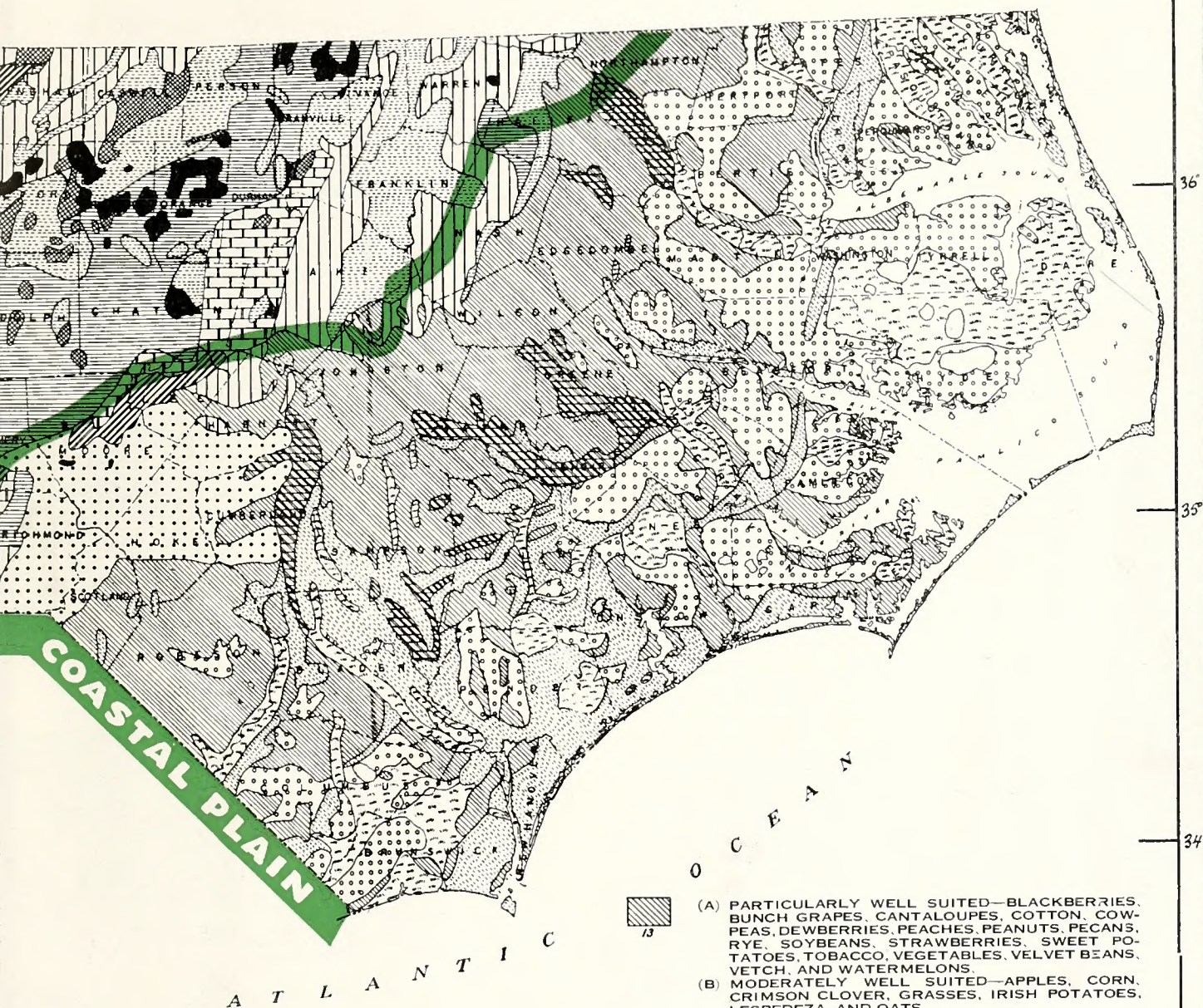
- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—APPLES, BLACKBERRIES, BUNCH GRAPES, CORN, DEWBERRIES, GRASSES, LESPEDEZA, OATS, RYE, VEGETABLES, AND WHEAT.
(B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—ALFALFA, CRIMSON CLOVER, PEACHES, RED CLOVER, SOYBEANS, AND VETCH.

79°

78°

77°

76°



- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—BLACKBERRIES, BUNCH GRAPES, CORN, COTTON, DEWBERRIES, GRASSES, LESPEDEZA, OATS, PEANUTS, RYE, SOYBEANS, SWEET POTATOES, VEGETABLES, VETCH AND WHEAT.
- (B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—ALFALFA, APPLES, CANTALOUPE, COWPEAS, CRIMSON CLOVER, PEACHES, RED CLOVER, STRAWBERRIES, VELVET BEANS, AND WATERMELONS.



- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—BLACKBERRIES, BUNCH GRAPES, CANTALOUPE, DEWBERRIES, MUSCADINES, PEACHES, RYE, SWEET POTATOES, TOBACCO, VEGETABLES, VELVET BEANS, AND WATERMELONS.
- (B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—COWPEAS, OATS, PEANUTS AND VETCH.



- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—BLACKBERRIES, BUNCH GRAPES, CANTALOUPE, COTTON, COWPEAS, DEWBERRIES, PEACHES, PEANUTS, PECANS, RYE, SOYBEANS, STRAWBERRIES, SWEET POTATOES, TOBACCO, VEGETABLES, VELVET BEANS, VETCH, AND WATERMELONS.
- (B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—APPLES, CORN, CRIMSON CLOVER, GRASSES, IRISH POTATOES, LESPEDEZA, AND OATS.



- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—BLACKBERRIES, BUNCH GRAPES, CANTALOUPE, DEWBERRIES, MUSCADINES, PEACHES, RYE, SWEET POTATOES, TOBACCO, VEGETABLES, VELVET BEANS, AND WATERMELONS.
- (B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—COWPEAS, OATS, PEANUTS, AND VETCH.



- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—CORN, GRASSES, IRISH POTATOES, LESPEDEZA, OATS, PEANUTS, SOYBEANS, STRAWBERRIES, SWEET POTATOES, VEGETABLES, AND VETCH.
- (B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—CANTALOUPE, COWPEAS, RYE, AND WATERMELONS.



- (A) PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED—FOR PART WELL DRAINED—CORN, GRASSES, IRISH POTATOES, SOYBEANS AND VEGETABLES.
- (B) MODERATELY WELL SUITED—FOR PART WELL DRAINED—COWPEAS, LESPEDEZA, AND OATS.

79°

78°

77°

76°

NORTH CAROLINA OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN *Dairy Farming*

by
J. A. Arey, Extension Dairyman, N. C. State College

North Carolina with her mild, equable climate, adaptability for growing good dairy feeds, (including pasture) and her good local markets for dairy products, has great potential possibilities for dairy farming.

Because of mild winters it is not necessary to house cows closely in expensive barns to keep them comfortable. Instead, grazing on temporary and permanent pastures can be practiced from seven to ten months of the year, depending upon the location in the state. In the Coastal Plain section some grazing can be had during every month of the year.

The state is comparatively free of cattle diseases. North Carolina was the first state in the union to be accredited for T.B. by the Federal Government. Testing for Bangs disease is now progressing rapidly.

Probably no state in the union can grow a greater variety of good dairy feeds. Acre yields of from ten to twelve tons of corn silage and two tons of hay are common. Alfalfa, red clover, cow peas, soybeans, oats and vetch can all be grown satisfactorily. Cotton seed, soybean and peanut meals are produced in large quantities,

each of these providing quality protein at a minimum cost.

Because of the great variety of feeds that can be grown in North Carolina, it is possible to assemble a good, well-balanced dairy ration composed entirely of home-grown feeds. This gives the dairymen of this state a distinct advantage over those of other states where this is not possible.

Good markets are available for all kinds of dairy products since creameries are now located within shipping distance of every section of North Carolina. Dairy farming has made rapid progress during the past 20 years, but due to the large acreage planted to cotton and tobacco, the production of manufactured dairy products is far below home consumption. According to the best information available approximately ten million pounds of creamery butter, eleven million pounds of cheese and a large quantity of sweet cream and condensed milk are being imported into the state annually.

North Carolina with her excellent natural conditions and good dairy markets offers much to the prospective dairyman.





Beef Cattle Herd

Agricultural Extension Service Photos

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION IN *North Carolina*

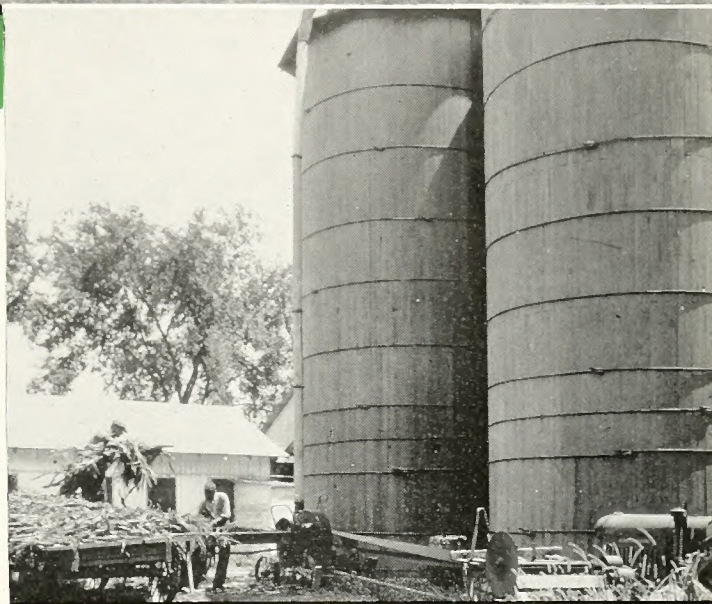
by

L. I. Case, Specialist in Animal Husbandry, N. C. State College

In most of our western counties grass grows luxuriously on the mountain slopes, and in this region beef cattle have been one of the main sources of revenue since pioneer days. Here, beef cattle and sheep, as a general thing, are best able to utilize the grasses and other feeds grown, and each fall thousands of steers are driven or shipped to feed lots in the Piedmont and eastern North Carolina, to Virginia and Tennessee where they are fattened for the market. There are excellent opportunities in this part of North Carolina for the production of feeder cattle on a large scale.

In the Coastal Plain and Tidewater sections of the state, beef cattle production offers the greatest opportunities for expansion. Here many thousands of acres of land are at present not producing enough to pay taxes, while on many cultivated areas tons upon tons of low grade feeds are not being utilized. In this part of the state beef cattle offer a great possibility for increasing revenue when carried either on an extensive scale or as a supplementary enterprise.

Carefully kept records at the Blackland Experiment Station, Wenona, N. C. show that native reed pasture will carry the main herd of cattle for about nine months of the year. Calves running with their dams on this



Storing Silage

type of grazing from May 1st to weaning time in November, will average from three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of this type of grazing that are not now being utilized. It is felt that eventually such areas will be more generally used for cattle grazing on a large scale.

Another advantage of this section of the state is the large surplus feed production. In the Blackland Area much corn is shipped out each year and hay is often a surplus crop.

In addition to the many large areas of grazing land that are privately owned in eastern North Carolina, there are about four hundred thousand acres of state and National Forest Reserve in Craven, Jones and Onslow counties, which will eventually be utilized for grazing purposes.



"These Little Pigs Go to Market"

Agricultural Extension Service Photo

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SWINE PRODUCTION IN *North Carolina*

by

H. W. Taylor, Extension Swine Specialist, N. C. State College

In 1937 North Carolina ranked eleventh in the nation in the total number of head and value of hogs on farms, being exceeded in the Southeast by only one state. In value per head North Carolina stood highest in the Southeast and eighth among all the states.

If properly cultivated much of North Carolina's arable land can be made to produce 40 or more bushels of corn per acre. There are farms on which the average yield is 50 or more bushels per acre. Protein supplements, such as tankage, fish meal, soybean oil meal, and cottonseed meal are readily available at market prices.

The climate is mild enough to permit the production of two litters per year, without the necessity of heat-

ing the farrowing houses artificially. Temporary pastures furnish grazing every month in the year in most sections of the state, especially in the eastern and southern parts. The sandy loam soils are not injured by winter grazing.

Through local markets, a considerable volume of fresh pork products is consumed annually. A ready sale for well-finished, live hogs of desirable weight, is found at the packing houses in Richmond, Baltimore, and other points in the East, in addition to the opportunity for sale to local buyers and butchers. In eastern North Carolina the farmers have organized and are operating a number of cooperative sales, F.O.B. shipping point.

These are not auctions. Sealed bids are received by wire, and the hogs are sold to the highest bidder, on the basis of weight and grade at point of origin.

North Carolina A STATE OF GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE POULTRYMAN

by

Roy S. Dearstyne, Head of Poultry Department, N. C. State College

Poultry possibilities in any section, or in any state, may be measured along three lines: climate, soil, and proximity to national markets. North Carolina possesses all of these advantages. It has an unexcelled climate comparing favorably with California, which is a great poultry producing state; its soils are such as will, in practically all sections, economically produce the cereal and grazing crops necessary for poultry welfare; and finally, the state is only an overnight haul from such large consuming centers as Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Because of favorable climatic conditions birds may range for the greater part of the year, which leads to lower housing costs.

The poultry industry of the state is already on a sound and progressive basis. According to the 1935 U. S. Department of Commerce Census, North Carolina leads the South Atlantic states with 8,806,113 chickens over three months of age on the farm. Quality baby chicks may be purchased at home. The industry of the state is actively cooperating with the

Federal Government in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. In August of 1937, the State Department of Agriculture had received applications for blood testing from 81 hatcheries having a combined capacity of over 2,000,000, and flocks to be tested to that date contained 214,745 birds. The North Carolina Record of Performance Association has 13 members doing trapnesting work under supervision. The state has an active Millers Association and a large number of mills manufacturing and distributing quality poultry feeds at a reasonable cost. Several co-operative associations are active in the state in selling feeds and collecting and grading eggs.

The State College of Agriculture and Engineering has a well organized Department of Poultry Science with a curriculum in Poultry Husbandry leading to a B.Sc. degree. Three extension men in poultry work are on a full time basis and all counties have agricultural advisers who cooperate actively with the poultrymen in their respective sections. A sound program of poultry research is under way at the Central Plant at Raleigh, N. C., at the Mountain Station at Swannanoa, and at the Coastal Station at Willard.

Poultry Products Find Ready Markets

Agricultural Extension Service Photos





OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHEEP RAISING IN *North Carolina*

by

John E. Foster, Animal Husbandry Investigations, N. C. State College

North Carolina, with its mild winters and long growing season throughout most of the state, and its great variety of pasture grasses and legumes, bids fair to become an important sheep producing state. In addition, North Carolina is fortunate in being relatively close to good lamb markets. These advantages, together with the visitation of the boll weevil, the clamor for diversified farming, and the Soil Conservation Program, are causing many of the alert farmers to turn toward sheep production on a farm flock basis.

Most of the farms in North Carolina have some waste land, pasture, and cover crops that can be profitably utilized by sheep. By allowing the flock the run of the general farm at times, they can be made to fit admirably into the general scheme of farming. In this way the sheep not only glean much from the fields that would otherwise be wasted, but destroy many injurious weeds as well. In the warmer sections

the flocks can be grazed practically the entire year by turning them on the cover crops in the fall after the permanent pastures have ceased to furnish sufficient grazing.

While the chief phase of sheep raising conducted in this state is the farm flock, and will no doubt continue to be, still there are some areas where it could be conducted on a relatively large scale. The season and market advantages encourage the keeping of mutton type sheep and the production of early spring lambs. At present there is also a great need for some more good purebred flocks. Our supply of these does not come even close to supplying our local demand, and every year large numbers of purebred rams are brought in from the adjoining states to the north and west.

Due to the abundant opportunities and advantages for sheep raising in North Carolina, there is no reason why this should not be a most profitable enterprise.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PURE SEED PRODUCTION IN *North Carolina*

by

A. D. Stuart, Seed Improvement Specialist, N. C. State College

Pure bred seed production in North Carolina is almost an open field for any one wishing to engage in this type of farm production. With the wide variety of soil types, altitudes, and kinds of crops grown, one does not have to make a narrow selection in developing a pure bred seed program on his own acres.

The mountain section, for instance, offers in the Irish potato crop a veritable plant breeder's opportunity to produce pure bred seed for other southern states, as well as for the remaining portion of North Carolina. Research work shows that potato seed produced in the mountains have proved equal in value to northern grown seed.

Certainly, a state having a sale of farm crops amounting to 170 millions of dollars in 1936, with present indications for larger returns, offers a real challenge to the growers of pure bred seed to supply the foundation stocks for producing the state's crop.

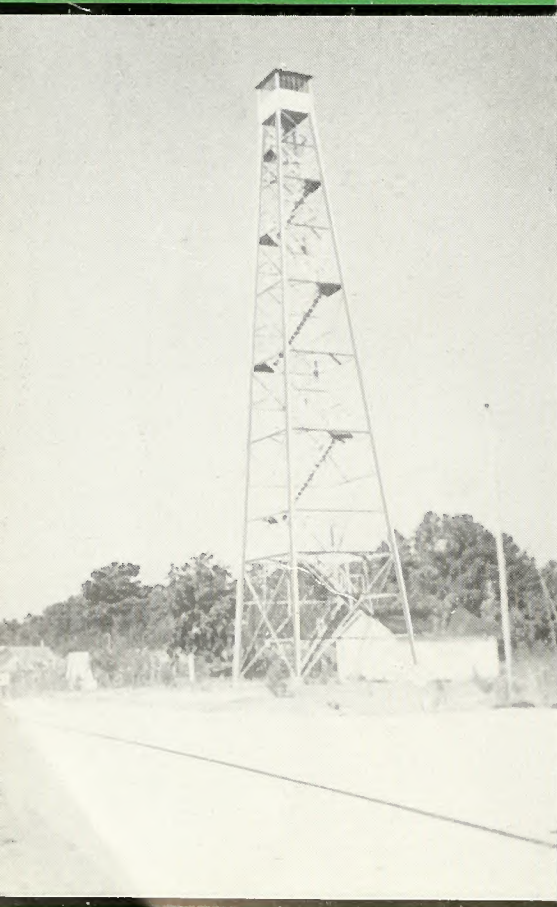
The Piedmont section of the state offers full opportunity to pure bred seed growers of clovers, small grains, cotton, corn and tobacco, while the Coastal Plain furnishes an ideal set-up for growers of tobacco, corn, soybeans and sweet potatoes. Ample maturity, superior seed condition, excellent quality in size and development are the desirable characters in good seed, yet very elusive to obtain. North Carolina's crop growing conditions furnish the pure bred seed grower the ideal situation, so that these factors may be used to produce a finished product.



Seed and Plant Research Laboratory



Timber GROWING



Forest Fire Observation Tower

by
J. S. Holmes, State Forester

North Carolina has a forest area somewhat in excess of 21,000,000 acres. Of this, about 1,000,000 is in Federal ownership and practically all of the remainder is owned by private parties. Approximately one-half of the land in private ownership is in farms and is managed as a source of additional revenue to the farmer who operates the property.

Roughly speaking some 82 per cent of the Coastal Plain, comprising the eastern half of the state, is in forest growth. The principal timber trees are loblolly and longleaf pine, cypress, white cedar and gum. Both the loblolly and longleaf grow rapidly when young, coming to marketable age for pulpwood in from twenty to thirty years, depending upon the quality of the soil and the condition of the stand. Nature supplies abundant crops of seed, especially loblolly, and as a result many open stands fill in naturally.

The Piedmont, comprising about one-third of the land area of the state, was originally covered with a forest of hardwood and shortleaf pine. Most of the old pine was lumbered years ago, but many of the areas cleared and cultivated and later abandoned have grown up in pine stands through natural seeding. These second-growth pine stands furnish a large part of the construction lumber for this region. The uncleared areas contain various species of oak and other hardwoods.

Tulip poplar, hickory, red and sugar maple, and red, white, chestnut, and black oaks are found in fair abundance on the slopes and in the coves of the mountain region. Practically all of the virgin stands of spruce and balsam have been cut. Two national forests and a national park include some 25 per cent of the forest area of the mountain region.

The forest lands of North Carolina are admirably adapted to perpetual timber production on a commercial basis. The rate of growth is comparatively rapid and natural re-seeding can, in most cases, be relied upon for regeneration if proper management is given.

The state now furnishes forest fire protection to most of the counties in which timber growing is important. One State Forest Nursery has been distributing to landowners from two to three million seedlings a year, and another nursery is about to be established. It is expected that the production of seedlings will be quadrupled within five years' time.

A wide variety of markets for timber and timber products is found in the state.

Farm MARKETING

by
Randal B. Etheridge, Chief Division of Markets, N. C. Dept. of Agriculture

Because of its geographical location, North Carolina is well adapted to the production of a wide variety of farm products. Virtually all agricultural commodities grown in the United States can be produced advantageously in the state. Modern systems for marketing the state's products are in general use.

Tobacco is the largest cash crop in the state, and is sold at auction where the growers receive cash for their crop the day the sale is consummated. The textile industry has expanded rapidly in North Carolina. Much of the cotton produced is sold direct to mills within the state. Native farmers do not produce sufficient cotton to supply the needs of mills located in North Carolina. Cotton is also purchased by local buyers and the farmers merchandise a substantial portion through their own cooperatives. Livestock and poultry products are sold locally or shipped to terminal markets either individually or on a cooperative basis. Fruits and vegetables are generally sold to local brokers, or publicly at one of the many auction markets in the state.

The agricultural institutions in the state assist the growers in marketing their products. Through research facilities of the state and federal governments, practical grading standards for use in marketing farm products are determined. Men trained in applying these standards work under state and federal regulations. Specialists employed by the various public agencies keep farmers abreast of new developments in the field of marketing and they are ever on the alert to discover more efficient marketing practices and more remunerative markets for North Carolina produce.

Fast and efficient transportation facilities are available to growers in all parts of the state. Well equipped and efficiently operated railroads form a network over its diversified producing areas. In highways, North Carolina boasts that it has no peer. Therefore, excellent motor truck service is available in all parts of the state.

The rapidly growing industrial towns in the state afford farmers first-class, nearby markets for their fruits, vegetables and poultry products. The short distances from the big eastern consuming centers give North Carolina farmers an advantage in that their produce can be delivered to those markets cheaply and in excellent condition.



Agricultural Extension Service Photo
Rail Refrigeration Service



Agricultural Extension Service Photo
Cooperative Curb Markets

RURAL *Progress*

by

W. Kerr Scott, Commissioner of Agriculture

The outlook for steady, forward-looking development of Rural North Carolina is encouraging. Consolidated schools and reasonably adequate bus transportation, are giving much better educational advantages than heretofore.

The State Highway and Public Works Commission is gradually improving the secondary or county roads in the rural sections of North Carolina.

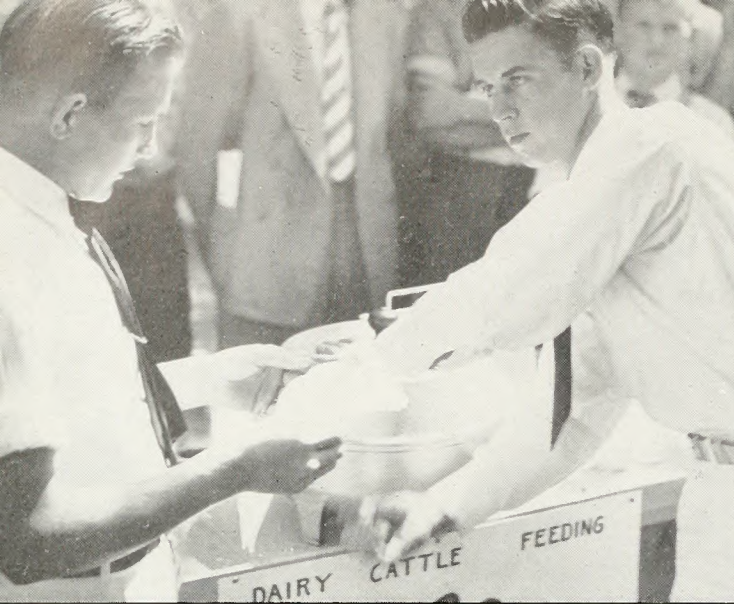
The rural church appears to be staging a comeback as a great moral force, and is meeting the changing conditions existing in the farming districts of the state.

Rural electrification is growing rapidly. There is more demand for the service apparently than the power companies can develop lines and furnish. There is a good spirit existing between rural leaders and the utilities that furnish the power. A good healthy rural electrification growth is definitely on the way, with the state ranking first in the miles of rural power lines constructed in all southern states during 1937.

All agricultural agencies are working toward a more abundant life for rural people. As a rural dweller, I have ample opportunity to observe that the Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmers Cooperative Associations, Extension Service, Vocational Teachers of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture, and other agencies have vigorous forward-looking programs that will lead to the betterment of the entire farm population of this great agricultural state.

North Carolina's greatest agricultural assets are, of course, her soils and climate. Utilizing these factors, which are so favorable to agriculture in this state, farmers have manifest a keen interest during recent years in making their farms produce a variety of crops. This diversification, possible to a wonderful degree, has resulted in the rapid increase of farms that have become virtually self-sufficient.

Crop rotation and all other recognized soil conservation measures have a definite place in North Carolina's progressive farm program.



N. C. Department of Agriculture Photo
4-H Club Activities

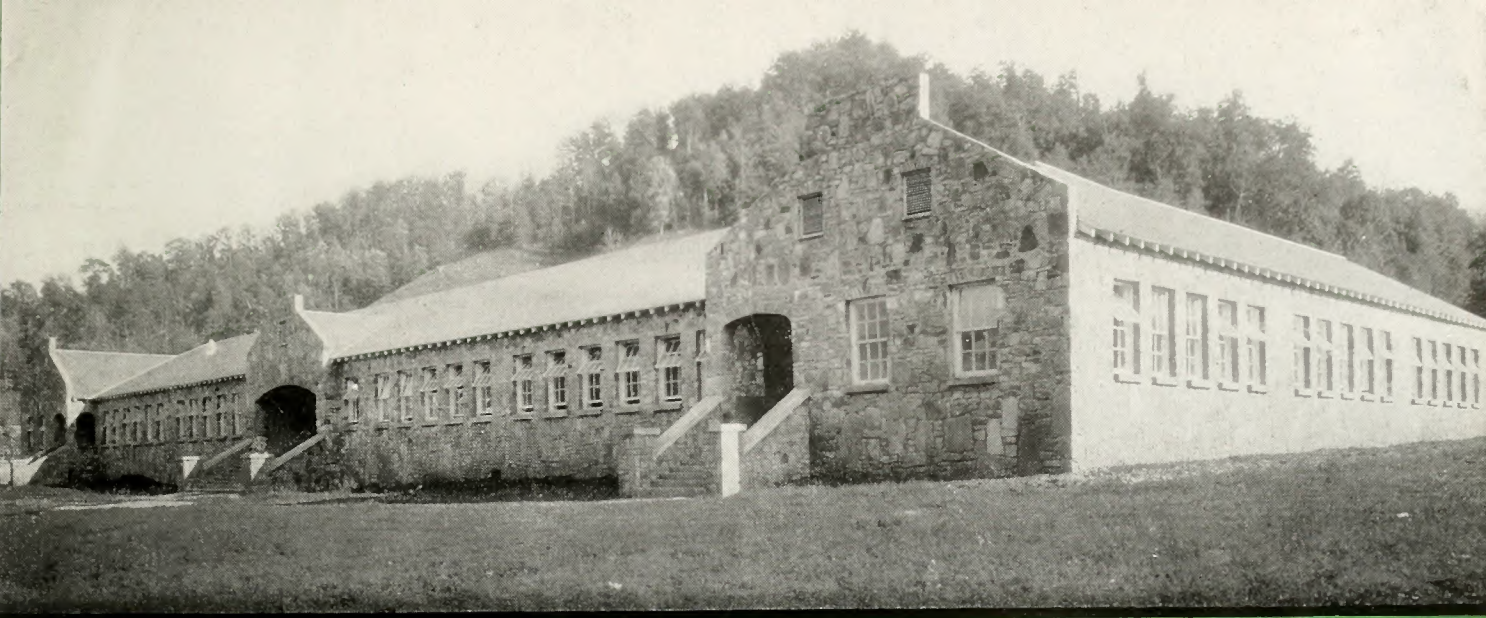


Agricultural Extension Service Photo
Farm Home Demonstration



Typical County Agricultural Center

WPA Photo



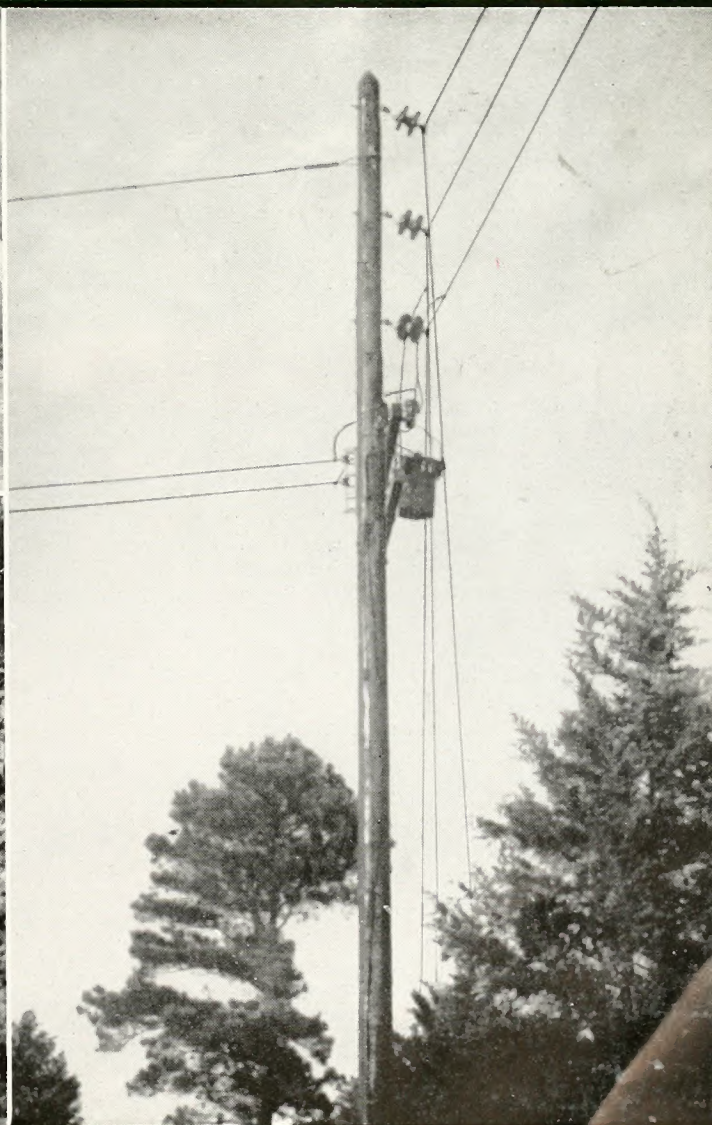
North Carolina's Youth Enjoy Full Educational Advantages
Farm-to-Market Roads

WPA Photo



Draining Swamp Areas

WPA Photos



Rural Electrification Service Photo
Rural Electrification

Education



by

Clyde R. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Along with her advancements in agriculture, North Carolina has made rapid improvement in providing better educational facilities for her rural boys and girls. More than two-thirds of the \$25,000,000 state appropriation is expended for their direct benefit. Approximately 3,500 schools dot the rural landscape. Of this number nearly 800, from one to twenty to the county, offer high school work. To 1,200 of the number, a fleet of 4,100 busses daily transports 290,000 children, the largest system of its kind operated in the United States.

North Carolina rural schools operate for a term of eight months. A large number of these schools are modern and up-to-date in every respect. The total appraised value of school property in rural areas is approximately \$60,000,000.

Practically all teachers in the rural high schools have completed a four-year course at a standard four-year college, and the rural elementary teachers are rapidly raising their level of training. Besides the

regular academic courses offered in the high schools, courses in agriculture, homemaking, and trade and shop work are given in many of the rural schools. There are now 372 teachers of agriculture, 227 teachers of home economics and 50 teachers of day trade subjects, giving instruction to over 32,000 pupils in these fields. In addition, there are nearly 20,000 persons of out-of-school age, who are taking part-time evening instruction in trade and shop work. A large proportion of this enrollment comes from the rural schools.

The General Assembly of 1937 made provisions for free basal textbooks in the elementary schools of the state. This free textbook system, which is now effective in grades 1-7, has special significance to rural boys and girls and will mean a lot in increasing the efficiency of the public schools.

North Carolina operates six institutions of higher learning for the white race, five for Negroes, and one for Indians. In addition there are 15 senior and 20 junior colleges for white students, and five senior and three junior colleges for Negro students supported by denominations or private endowments.



HEALTH

by
Carl V. Reynolds, M. D., State Health Officer

To be happy, a people must be healthy. To be healthy is North Carolina's ambition for its own native stock, for those who sojourn among us for periods each year, and for those who come to make the Old North State their permanent home.

In its public health program, North Carolina has made profitable investments in time and money, accomplishing great good through the State Board of Health and the various county and municipal units. Approximately 2,500,000, or 80 per cent of our people living in the remotest rural districts as well as in urban centers, are now enjoying the full benefits of organized health protection.

The State Board of Health and the county and city health departments, through the wise expenditure of funds, are seeing to it that no one under their jurisdictions is left without this valuable protection.

North Carolina extends its health facilities to farm children as well as to those living in the largest cities. The county and city health departments are well organized and are in the hands of specially qualified physicians and nurses.

The State Board of Health functions through the divisions of Central Administration, Preventive

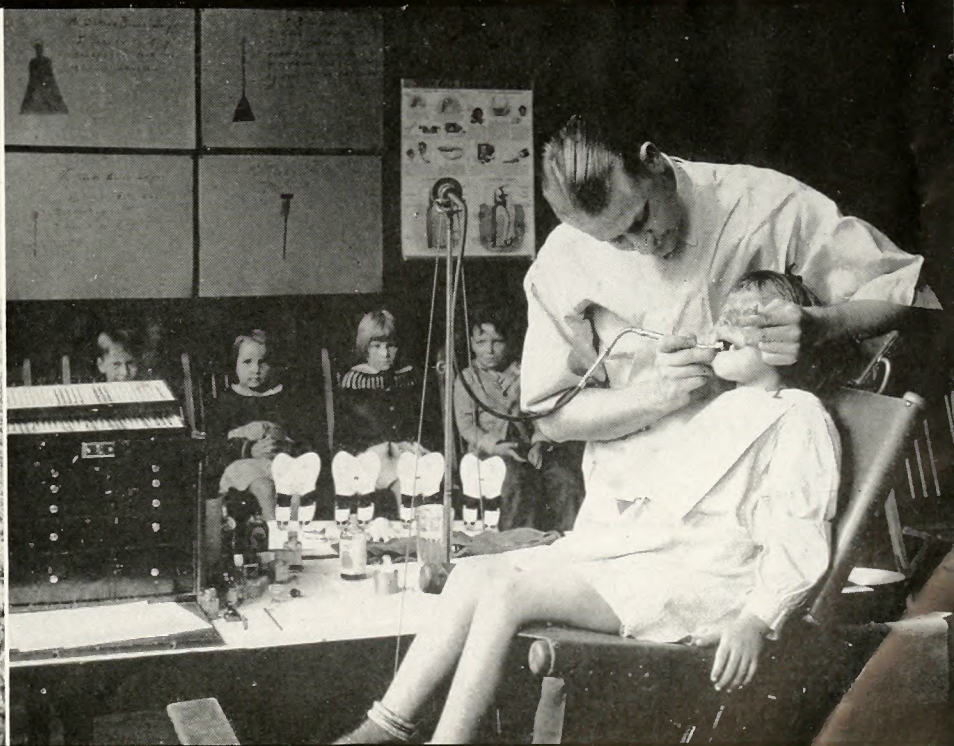
Medicine, Sanitary Engineering, Oral Hygiene, Laboratories, Epidemiology and Venereal Disease Control, Vital Statistics, County Health Work, and Industrial Hygiene.

The State Board of Health has cooperated in digging many miles of ditches to reclaim and make free from malaria thousands of fertile acres in the eastern part of the state. It has extended help along many other lines, including rural sanitation, which makes our farmers healthier and happier people.

When the traveler crosses the state line and finds himself in the boundaries of North Carolina, he may rest assured that he is in a land where health is regarded as of prime importance and where every safeguard is thrown around the people to preserve their health.

North Carolina, from a health standpoint, has proved itself to be an actual "doer" and not simply a "hearer" of the doctrine of good health.

Combined with this state's invigorating climate are definite accomplishments, which the reader of this publication will find demonstrated on a large scale. North Carolina will welcome new residents, and to them it offers its best in health protection.



EDUCATION



HEALTH

